

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, June 6.—Metal quotations for today are: Silver 99 1/2c; lead 7 3/10c; spelter 7 1/4c; copper 23 1/2c.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Forty-eighth Year—No. 135.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1918.

CITY EDITION—3:30 P. M.—14 PAGES

GERMANS HELD UP ON WHOLE FRONT FROM NOYON TO RHEIMS

Germans Attack North of the Marne River

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6, by The Associated Press.—Extraordinary heavy railway train movements from the northeast to the westward in the rear of the enemy lines northwest of Toul were reported this morning by the American patrols.

Held up in their efforts to batter their way through the American and French lines near the Marne, the Germans have again turned their attention to the front further north in a sector which may be considered as the connecting link between the Somme and Marne battlefields.

The French official report, in dealing with operations along the front, says that the French forces east of Sempigny have continued to drive back bodies of German troops which had crossed the Oise.

When the initial plunge along the Aisne had gained extensive ground, but the process had created a salient dangerous to the Germans to the west of Soissons, they attacked along the Ailette river northwest of that city to straighten out their line and thus guard against a flanking operation by the Allied armies. They gained considerable territory in this maneuver but were held after they had progressed approximately five miles. Since that time the French have held their positions with the Oise river forming a first line of defense and there has been little fighting of a significant nature in that sector.

Military experts have expected an attack on the Allied line running east of Montdidier, past Noyon and thence along the Oise to the near lines formed since the German offensive on the Aisne began. It may be that the fighting reported in the French official statement marks the initial strength of an attack there.

Further south along the line running from the western suburbs of Soissons to Chateau Thierry the line is standing firm before the German thrust. The French have succeeded in improving their positions north and west of Hautebraye, a little village on the right bank of the Hoxien river, north of the Aisne.

On the rest of the front, especially at Longpont, Veully la Poterie and west of Rheims, the artillery fire has been violent.

Along the front held by the British troops raiding operations occurred but no fighting of a serious character.

PARIS, June 6.—German forces last night crossed the river Oise east of Sempigny, but were driven back by the French, the war office announced today.

North of the Aisne the French improved their positions in the neighborhood of Hautebraye. There was heavy artillery fighting in the neighborhood of Veully-la-Poterie (where American troops have been in action).

The statement follows: "East of Sempigny French troops late yesterday drove back enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. The French took 100 prisoners."

"North of the Aisne, the French immediately improved appreciably their positions north and west of Hautebraye. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands."

"The artillery fighting was heavy, especially in the region of Longpont and Villers-la-Poterie and west of Rheims."

Germans Attempt Raids. LONDON, June 6.—The Germans last night repeated their attempts to raid the British positions in the Morlancourt region east of Amiens but were repulsed, the war office announced today.

"Last night the enemy again attempted to raid our positions southwest of Morlancourt and was repulsed with loss."

"Another hostile raiding party succeeded in rushing one of our posts yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Boyelles. Two of our men are missing."

"The enemy also attempted raids during the night near Lens, north of Bethune and east of Nieppe forest. All of these raids were repulsed and casualties inflicted on the enemy."

"The hostile artillery has been active in the Strazeele sector."

Morning Review of War Situation.

Determined German efforts to break through the wall of allied defense on the western wing of the battle front south of the Ailette are meeting with failure. For two days the Germans have attacked strongly at isolated points but have made only slight progress.

At some points ground has been regained by the French and they took more than 200 prisoners from the enemy in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the German units which failed in attempts to push back the

French defenders. The latest French gain was made around Vingre, north of the Aisne where the Germans were driven from all the ground they had gained there in recent days.

In addition the French took more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns.

Enemy Efforts Strongest at the Oise. Enemy efforts have been strongest along the Oise and on the eastern edge of Retz forest east of Villers-Cotterets. On the Oise near Monta Agach, the Germans were repulsed completely. Ground was gained by the enemy troops near Longpont, east of Villers-Cotterets, but a French counter-attack threw them back with the loss of 50 prisoners. Elsewhere along the salient through Veully, Chateau Thierry and along the Marne where American troops are in the line, the Germans have been unable to progress.

The Berlin official statements on the fighting grow shorter. Wednesday's reported only a slight advance along the Aisne, Tuesday, and local fighting near the Ourcq. The situation is unchanged, according to the Wednesday evening announcement from German headquarters.

There are yet no signs that the enemy is preparing for still another blow in his campaign to crush the French and British before the Americans enter the fighting in large forces. On the Flanders and Picardy salients small raids continue and the artillery fire is about normal.

Americans Repulse Enemy. American troops around Veully, northeast of Chateau Thierry, repulsed Tuesday night and Wednesday strong German efforts to advance. The American machine gun fire broke up the German attack in confusion. West of Montdidier and east of Luneville, American patrols have been active. An American party of 40 men penetrated the third German line east of Luneville and outfought a party of 200 Germans. Heavy losses were suffered by the Germans while the American casualties were slight.

Fighting on Italian Front. Although artillery activity has increased along the entire Italian front from St. Elvo to the Adriatic, there is no indication that the Austrians are yet ready to launch their offensive for which it is known they have made preparations.

There has been an increase in infantry fighting on the Macedonian front. Allied troops have withstood successfully Bulgarian attacks against the new Greek positions at Skra di

Legen, near Gradistola and between Lakes Ochrida and Persha.

U-Boats Off Barnegat Light.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 5.—An armed American freight steamship which arrived here today from an Italian port fired a number of shots Monday afternoon at what was believed to be a German submarine in a location described as about 100 miles off Barnegat light, the officers of the vessel said. During the three weeks' voyage the steamer encountered four submarines, one of which was sunk by a convoy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, June 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Many American officers and privates showed great daring and fortitude in withstanding the German attacks along the Marne at Chateau-Thierry and Jaulgonne. Captain John R. Mendenhall of New Rochelle, N. Y., went without sleep for three days and remained steadily at the head of his company during that time. Corporal Jules Mangold, of McDonald, Pa., was sent out to investigate German snipers under a heavy fire from the American line. He found the snipers, pointed them out to his comrades and the Germans fired no more.

French War Cross Awarded. The first French war cross awarded for bravery in the present battle was given to Lieutenant Walter R. Flammery of Pittsburgh who swam across the Marne and rescued a wounded French soldier. Lieutenant John Bissell of Pittsburgh has been cited for the French war cross for leading his machine gun command to the north side of the Marne in an attempt to stop the German attack. Captain George Wakarusa, the French liaison officer with the American unit, stood by the Americans in the thick of the fight, encouraging and cheering them. The Americans, he said, showed most wonderful fighting spirit and were jolly, even laughing and joking while a perfect hell raged around them.

NIGHT NEWS SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON. — Hoover announced the food administration will oppose any attempt to stop manufacture of beer and wine while the supply of whiskey, brandy and gin remains.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Elias Jacoby was elected imperial potentate of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

SAN FRANCISCO. — Judge Franklin A. Griffin signs the death warrant of Thomas J. Mooney stipulating it is not to be executed until the supreme court has passed on a writ of probable cause to be presented by defense counsel.

NEW YORK. — Theodore Roosevelt was cheered when he appeared at a "prodigal sons' banquet" given at New York in honor of Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee.

AN ATLANTIC PORT.—Mrs. Enmaline Pankhurst, arriving from England with a message to the women of America, declares "the great thing now is to have American women voters."

CHICAGO.—S. J. Konekamp, president of the commercial travelers' union, announced that a strike date had been set to enforce the demand for permission for commercial telegraphers to belong to his organization.

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GREAT DARING OF YANKEES CHEERS ALLIED FIGHTERS

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SERIOUS JOB FOR THE HUN

Attempt to Cross the Marne Disastrous Venture.

OFFICERS ON THE RUN

Americans Inflict Heavy Losses on Fleeing Enemy.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS ON THE MARNE, June 6.—(Via Ottawa.)—The attempt of the Germans to cross the Marne river at Jaulgonne (which American troops helped to repulse) was more serious than appeared from first reports.

The enemy, it is learned, threw 22 ladder foot-bridges across the river. Four were destroyed by gunfire. A Prussian battalion crossed on the remainder, twenty men abreast, and advanced immediately upon the railway, installing a machine gun detachment at the station, and the remainder spread in along the line behind the sheltering embankment.

The defense decided to throw the enemy back across the river and this was carried out by dismounted dragoons supported by machine gunners. The latter engaged in a duel with the German battalion and began with the French working behind the enemy who fled, headed by their officers, some of whom plunged into the river. The remainder of the battalion was killed or captured.

The enemy losses in the machine gun battle with the Americans for Chateau Thierry bridge were also heavy. More than a thousand German dead lay on the bank of the river and the streets leading to it.

GUNNERS WIPE OUT 1,000 HUNS

Machine Gun Battalion Loses Only One Man and Few Wounded at Bridge.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, June 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—An American machine gun battalion accounted for approximately 1000 Germans while holding a bridge at Chateau Thierry. The Americans lost only one man killed and a few wounded. At the same time French troops wiped out a force of 300 Germans who had obtained a footing on the southern bank of the Marne.

While the Germans dominated the town from Hill 204, the Americans and French set up machine guns in the windows and doorways of houses. Great fierceness marked the fighting which raged for several days.

One officer told the correspondent today that it was all the commanders could do to keep the Americans from crossing the river in the face of the enemy fire and assaulting the hill position.

Wounded Americans Nearly All Recover

PARIS, June 5.—Ninety out of every hundred American soldiers wounded in the Cantigny battle will recover. This is the judgment of the principal surgeons in the American medical corps, which is caring for them. The wounded were brought away from the fighting line without delay when the battle was at its bitterest.

Wounded have been brought to American hospitals in the neighborhood of Paris both from Cantigny and Veully wood.

ENEMY FORCE HALTED

Huns Lose Heavily in Monday and Tuesday Battles.

NEW BLOW EXPECTED

Entirely New Sector Next Scene of Action.

LONDON, June 6, via Ottawa.—The battle situation is generally unchanged today. The Germans are held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims and they have lost heavily in the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday when their gains were smallest.

The French experts now anticipate that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere else, possibly between Noyon and Montdidier with the object of converging their advance toward Paris, although it is not impossible that the enemy will attack in a totally different sector. This would be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing an attack in one sector until the momentum is exhausted and then, turning sharply off to strike elsewhere. The proximity of Paris in this case, however, may indicate a departure from these tactics.

The attitude of Paris in facing the present ordeal is inspiring the most glowing eulogies in the British press, which pays fervent tribute to Premier Clemenceau's recent speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording impressive evidence of the mutual confidence of the allies and reliance in the growing might of America. The newspapers declare that M. Clemenceau also spoke for the British nation when he declared that France would never yield.

American Review Situation. WASHINGTON, June 6.—As German efforts against new portions of the western front decrease, department officials think that the third drive has been slowed down to a struggle for improvement of local positions south and southwest of Soissons. It is regarded as entirely possible that increased activity in front of the American sector northwest of Toul make indicating blow there.

This conclusion is based on the opinion by some officers that the drive was designed to draw off reserves from the Amiens and Flanders sectors. An attack on the American sector in such strength as to drive the line back, it is argued, might hamper General Foch in his employment of American units to support his lines in Picardy, Flanders and the Aisne regions.

Foch Outguesses Enemy. Officers regard the fact that no new blow has been struck at the Amiens front as conclusive evidence that General Foch outguessed his opponent when he determined to let the Aisne front stand on its own strength even at the cost of much territory overrun by the enemy until he could assemble additional units from scattered points along the line beyond Rheims. The very success of the Germans in pressing on to the banks of the Marne, it was argued, meant that Foch was resolved not to weaken his lines to the north.

Another indication that the French strategists have outguessed the German general staff is seen in the fact that the original strength used by the crown prince in the Aisne drive was put at twenty-five divisions. He has since employed in this theatre double that number. Officers point to this fact as evidence that the German hope was that Foch would bring up his northern reserves to hold the Aisne front while the German reserve was held ready to take instant advantage of its shorter line to sweep down again on the Amiens sector. The territory yielded by the French in retreating to the Marne eventually absorbed most of this German strategic reserve and the plan failed.

Great Battle Expected. Observers here believe the great battle is certain to be fought out on the original sector selected by the Germans for their supreme effort. They believe also that General Foch

will not be in a position to wrest the initiative from the enemy until American strength has become available to him in great force. They therefore do not look for any extensive counter-offensive for months to come, possibly not before fall if even then.

The critical battle in the final German effort to break through to the channel coast will not be fought, officers believe, before General Foch finds himself able to turn the tables on the enemy. To begin what they are certain will be a march to Berlin if complete victory cannot be won short of that goal.

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YANKEES KEEP UP MORALE

American Spirit and Enterprise Aids at Critical Moment.

MOW DOWN ENEMY

Fresh Troops Regularly Arriving at Difficult Points.

LONDON, June 6.—The behavior of the American troops at Chateau Thierry has demonstrated more than anything that has yet happened on the American front the splendid initiative and enterprise with which the American army in endowed and nothing has aroused the keener enthusiasm of the commander, says the Daily Mail correspondent with the American army in France. He quotes an unnamed French general as saying that the American spirit and enterprise at a critical moment served to maintain the morale of the French troops around Chateau Thierry.

American Machine Gun Fire. Among the incidents of the engagement, the correspondent mentions, is the steadiness and persistence of the American machine gun fire in the streets of Chateau Thierry. Company after company of the enemy, marching four abreast repeatedly tried to advance but recoiled sorely shattered before the fire of the American gunners. The streets were strewn with German dead and wounded and the American officers estimated they inflicted at least 1000 casualties. When a bridge across the Marne was blown up, the correspondent adds, the Americans were left on the northern bank with the enemy in front of them and the river at their backs. Carrying their guns, the Americans descended to the lower banks of the river and, under enemy machine gun and artillery fire, succeeded in reaching the next bridge.

The correspondent predicts that much will be heard of the deeds of the Americans in the next few days and adds:

Fresh Troops Flow In. "American troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with regularity and in numbers more than sufficient to justify renewed confidence in the ultimate triumph of the entente. The Americans at this moment are distributed over a very wide front indeed."

In some sectors entire American divisions form a unit, holding a certain extent of line while elsewhere they are brigaded with French and British regiments. In the Luneville and Toul sectors the Americans hold very difficult salients dominated—in the Toul sector completely dominated by the German artillery on Montsec—by the enemy. The Germans have been drenching these positions with gas but the Americans stood firm and won the ready appreciation of all observers."

AVIATORS INTERNED AT SPANISH PORT

MADRID, Wednesday, June 5.—A British airplane fell in Rio Muni, Africa, today, and the pilot and observer who were unhurt will be interned at Cordova, Spain.

Rio Muni, or Spanish Guinea, is a Spanish possession on the west coast of Africa south and southwest of Kamerun, was formerly a German possession.

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GERMANY AGREED ON WAR

Kaiser's Full Agreement With Austria Is Confirmed.

GERMAN TELLS STORY

Ultimatum to Serbia and Prompt Mobilization Was Pre-arranged.

GUMMIGEN, Switzerland, Wednesday, June 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany was wholly in agreement with Austria-Hungary concerning the ultimatum sent to Serbia at the outbreak of the war, says Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, former director of Krupp, in further disclosures on the responsibility for the bringing on of the conflict. Emperor William was personally responsible for Germany's participation and forced the German leaders to support his war policy.

Dr. Muehlon, who was head of the Krupp at the outbreak of the war, and who recently startled Europe with his disclosures, received the correspondent of the Associated Press at his country place where he is now living in retirement.

Dr. Muehlon's first disclosures which caused such a commotion, gave conversations with Dr. Karl Helfferich, former vice-chancellor, and Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, chief owner of the Krupp works, in which both told him the emperor had disclosed his agreement with Austria-Hungary on the ultimatum to Serbia and that Germany would mobilize immediately if Russia mobilized which would inevitably draw in the other powers and precipitate a universal war.

A document now issued is more detailed and general and gives day by day notes made by Dr. Muehlon at the critical time at the opening of the war. Dr. Muehlon then had gone from the foreign office to the directorate of Krupp and his position gave him constant access to the highest quarters. He gives glimpses of the chief figures from the emperor down but in the main avoids the mention of names for reasons of discretion though there are likely to be further chapters later giving names, letters and documents showing how the highest quarters in Germany planned systematically for the bringing on of a general war.

The whole trend of the present work is to show that the world conflict was imposed by the German emperor's personal military policy and his private agreement with Austria on the eve of the struggle.

U. S. GENERAL DIES SUDDENLY

Death Unexpected as He Had Not Been Ill—Dies on Train.

PARIS, June 6.—General Robert L. Michie of the American army, died in a railroad train near Rouen yesterday. His death was sudden and unexpected as he had not been ill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The sudden death of Brigadier-General Robert L. Michie on a railway train near Rouen, France, yesterday came as a shock today in war department and army circles. He was a brilliant soldier.

For a long time General Michie was chief of staff of the army, and former chief of staff of the army, and had accompanied the latter on numerous missions of importance. Chief among these will be General Scott's trip to the Plate Indian country in Utah where he quelled an uprising among the Pinites. When General Scott visited the Mexican bandit chief, Francisco Villa and when he conferred with the Mexican authorities at El Paso, General Michie's assistance was of great value. He also accompanied General Scott with the American mission to Russia last year.

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